



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***COMPUTATIONAL APPROACHES TO ELUCIDATE THE ACTION  
MECHANISM OF ZERUMBONE TOWARDS BETA CATENIN***

AYESHA FATIMA

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By

**AYESHA FATIMA**

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in  
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**August 2017**

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“It always seems impossible until it’s done”

-----Nelson Mendela (1918-2013)



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of  
the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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**August 2017**

**Chairman : Associate Professor Ahmad Bustamam Abdul, PhD**  
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Cancer is the fourth leading cause of all deaths in Malaysia with 13.56% deaths due to cancer in 2014. Wnt- $\beta$ -catenin signaling pathway plays a significant role in cell proliferation and migration. Due to this, it has been implicated in several human cancers.  $\beta$ -catenin is the key protein of the Wnt- $\beta$ -catenin signaling pathway that is involved in maintaining the cell-cell adhesion by binding to the e-cadherin and  $\alpha$ -catenin and cell proliferation by complexing with transcription factor, Lymphoid Enhancing Factor 1 (LEF1)/T-cell Factor 4 (TCF4), in the nucleus. Zerumbone is a sesquiterpene with known anticancer properties. The action of zerumbone towards  $\beta$ -catenin was investigated using several computational techniques.

Docking studies was done with CDOCKER. Zerumbone was docked to  $\beta$ -catenin with and without TCF4 to represent structures of  $\beta$ -catenin in the nucleus and in the cytoplasm, respectively. Binding energy of -60.58 kcal/mole was obtained when zerumbone was docked to the  $\beta$ -catenin without TCF4. Trp338, Arg342, Lys345, Arg376, Asn380 and Trp383 formed the binding site residues. When zerumbone was docked to the  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4 complex, it interacted with residues of both  $\beta$ -catenin and TCF4. The binding energy of the  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4-zerumbone complex was -80.8 kcal/mol and the binding pocket residues were Lys345, Trp383, Arg386, Asn387, Asn415 of  $\beta$ -catenin and residues Glu24, Gly25, Gln27, Glu28 of TCF4. The results indicated that zerumbone was bound more strongly to the  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4 complex than  $\beta$ -catenin without TCF4.

The stability of the  $\beta$ -catenin-zerumbone and  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4-zerumbone complexes was further investigated by molecular dynamics simulation technique implemented in AMBER12 for 50ns. The  $\beta$ -catenin-zerumbone complex with RMSD values between 3-6 $\text{\AA}$  indicated an effort in forming a stable complex. The  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4-zerumbone complex, on the other hand, with RMSD values between 4-5 $\text{\AA}$  demonstrated the formation of a stable complex. The MMPBSA/GBSA methods used for calculating the average free binding energy of the last 5ns simulation the complexes showed that the PBTOTAL and GBTOTAL values of the  $\beta$ -catenin-zerumbone complex were -7.94 kcal/mol and -7.54 kcal/mol, respectively. The same values for the  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4-zerumbone complex were -15.23 kcal/mol and -14.88 kcal/mol, respectively.

The hybrid QM/MM molecular dynamics provided deeper insight into the binding site interactions of the  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4-zerumbone complex. The binding site of zerumbone with the key residues Lys345, Trp383, Arg386 of  $\beta$ -catenin and Gln27 and Glu28 of TCF4 was treated by QM PM6 semi-empirical theory, while the remaining protein was treated with MM theory using AMBER12. The 5ns simulation data showed that the RMSD of the QM treated region was between 2-2.5  $\text{\AA}$ . The free binding energy of the QM treated region was -15.68 kcal/mol illustrated that zerumbone was tightly bound to the complex. The structural data indicated that the ring structure of zerumbone formed  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions with the aromatic rings of Trp383 of  $\beta$ -catenin while Arg386 also from  $\beta$ -catenin formed hydrogen bond with the carbonyl oxygen of zerumbone lending stability to the binding of zerumbone to the complex. Steered molecular dynamics method in GROMACS 5.0.4 software was used to estimate the strength of interaction of the  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4 complex in the presence of zerumbone. The results indicated that the  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4 complex interaction was 1963.1 kJ/mol/nm which was considerably less when compared to 2221.9 kJ/mol/nm when zerumbone. *In-vitro* experiments conducted on HepG2 cell lines demonstrated that the nuclear: cytoplasmic ratio of  $\beta$ -catenin decreased significantly at 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  indicating decreased translocation of  $\beta$ -catenin into the nucleus.

In conclusion from our investigation, zerumbone targets  $\beta$ -catenin in the cytoplasm as well as in the nucleus when it is bound to the transcription cofactor, TCF4.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai  
memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**PENDEKATAN BERKOMPUTER UNTUK MENJELASKAN MEKANISME  
TINDAKAN ZERUMBON TERHADAP  $\beta$ -KATENIN**

Oleh

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Ogos 2017

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Kanser merupakan penyebab utama kematian yang keempat di Malaysia, iaitu 13.56%, pada tahun 2014. Laluan isyarat Wnt- $\beta$ -catenin memainkan peranan yang penting dalam percambahan sel dan migrasi. Ia terbabit dalam beberapa kanser manusia.  $\beta$ -catenin ialah protein utama dalam laluan isyarat Wnt- $\beta$ -catenin yang boleh mengekalkan kesegahan sel dengan cara mengikat pada e-cadherin dan  $\alpha$ -catenin, serta percambahan sel menerusi pembentukan kompleks dengan faktor transkripsi Lymphoid Enhancing Factor 1 (LEF1)/T-cell Factor (TCF4) dalam nukleus. Zerumbone ialah seskuiterpen yang memiliki sifat antikanser. Kesan zerumbone terhadap  $\beta$ -catenin telah diselidik dengan beberapa teknik komputasi.

CDOCKER digunakan untuk kajian mengedok. Zerumbone telah didokkan ke  $\beta$ -catenin, dengan/tanpa TCF4 untuk mewakili struktur  $\beta$ -catenin dalam nukleus dan sitoplasma. Energi pengikatan sebanyak -60.58 kcal/mol dilaporkan apabila zerumbone didokkan ke  $\beta$ -catenin, tanpa TCF4. Di tapak pengikatannya, terdapat residu-residu asid amino seperti Trp338, Arg342, Lys345, Arg376, Asn380 dan Trp383. Interaksi juga berlaku antara zerumbone dengan  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4 kompleks. Energi pengikatannya adalah sebanyak -80.8 kcal/mol. Lys345, Trp383, Arg386, Asn387, Asn415 dari  $\beta$ -catenin dan Glu24, Gly25, Gln27, Glu28, dari TCF4 adalah antara residu-residu yang terlibat dalam poket pengikatan tersebut. Ini menunjukkan bahawa zerumbone mampu mengikat pada kompleks  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4 dengan lebih kuasa, berbanding dengan  $\beta$ -catenin tanpa TCF4.

Kestabilan  $\beta$ -catenin-zerumbone dan kompleks  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4-zerumbone juga dikaji menggunakan teknik simulasi dinamik molekul sepanjang 50ns dalam AMBER12. Nilai-nilai RMSD antara 3-6 Å bagi kompleks  $\beta$ -catenin-zerumbone menunjukkan

kemampuannya untuk membentuk kompleks yang stabil. Di sebaliknya, kompleks  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4-zerumbone memiliki nilai-nilai RMSD antara 4-5 Å dan formasi kompleks tersebut juga adalah stabil. Pengiraan purata energi bebas pengikatan telah dilakukan untuk 5 ns terakhir simulasi dan nilai-nilai PBTOTAL (cara MMPBSA) dan GBTOTAL (cara GBSA) bagi kompleks  $\beta$ -catenin-zerumbone adalah masing-masing, -7.94 kcal/mol dan -7.54 kcal/mol. Bagi kompleks  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4-zerumbone, nilai-nilai PBTOTAL dan GBTOTAL adalah masing-masing, -15.23 kcal/mol dan -14.88 kcal/mol.

Disebabkan oleh kestabilan kompleks  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4-zerumbone yang tinggi, perhitungan hybrid QM/MM dijalankan untuk memahami interaksi di tapak pengikatan dengan lebih mendalam. Residu-residu utama di tapak pengikatan seperti Lys345, Trp383, Arg386 dari  $\beta$ -catenin dan Gln27, Glu28 dari TCF4 dikaji dengan kaedah QM semi empirikal PM6, manakala residu-residu lain dikaji dengan MM menerusi AMBER12. Data simulasi 5 ns menunjukkan nilai-nilai RMSD antara 2-2.5 Å di kawasan yang dikaji dengan kaedah QM. Energi bebas pengikatannya adalah sebanyak -15.68 kcal/mol dan zerumbone terikat ketat dalam kompleks tersebut. Dalam analisis data struktural, gelang zerumbone membentuk interaksi  $\pi$ - $\pi$  dengan gelang aromatik Trp383 dari  $\beta$ -catenin manakala Arg386 membentuk bon hidrogen dengan karbonyl oksigen zerumbone, untuk menstabilkan pengikatan zerumbone pada kompleks. Bagi memahami kesan zerumbone yang terikat pada kompleks  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4, kaedah dinamik molekul ‘steered’ dalam GROMACS 5.0.4 digunakan untuk menganggar kuasa interaksi kompleks  $\beta$ -catenin-TCF4 dengan zerumbone. Jumlah daya untuk menarik rantai TCF4 dari  $\beta$ -catenin adalah 1963.1 kJ/mol/nm, lebih kurang daripada kompleks tanpa zerumbone yang memiliki jumlah daya sebanyak 2221.9 kJ/mol/nm.

Eksperimen *in vitro* bagi titisan sel HepG2 menunjukkan bahawa nisbah nuklear:sitoplasmik  $\beta$ -catenin menjadi kurang dengan nyata sekali pada 8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ . Ini juga menjelaskan kekurangan pergerakan  $\beta$ -catenin terhadap nukleus.

Secara keseluruhannya, zerumbone sesuai untuk menyasar  $\beta$ -catenin ke dalam sitoplasm dan nukleus apabila terikat pada kofaktor transkripsi, TCF4.

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 9 August 2017 to conduct the final examination of Ayesha Fatima on her thesis entitled "Computational Approaches to Elucidate the Action Mechanism of Zerumbone Towards Beta Catenin" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

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7.6

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Wnt         | Wingless integrase                                  |
| Dsh         | Disheveled  |
| APC         | Adenomatous polyposis coli                          |
| TCF         | T-cell factor                                       |
| LEF         | Lymphoid enhancer binding factor                    |
| GSK3b       | Glycogen synthase kinase 3 b                        |
| LRP         | 5/6 Lipoprotein receptor related protein 5/6        |
| CK1         | Casein kinase 1                                     |
| SAMP        | Serine-Alanine-Methionine-Proline                   |
| PP2A        | Protein phosphatase 2 A                             |
| PSD-95      | Post-synaptic density protein 95                    |
| Dlg1        | Drosophila disc large tumor suppressor              |
| ZO-1        | Zona occludens 1                                    |
| WTX         | Wilms tumour suppressor                             |
| AMER1       | APC membrane recruitment 1                          |
| PIP2        | Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-biphosphate                |
| CDK2        | Cyclin D kinase 2                                   |
| FZD         | Frizzled  |
| NRH1        | Neutrophin receptor homolog 1                       |
| PTK7        | Protein tyrosine kinase like 7                      |
| ROR2        | Receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptor 2     |
| DAAM1       | Dishevelled-associated activator of morphogenesis 1 |
| CamKII      | Calcium/calmodulin-dependent kinase II              |
| TAK1        | TGF $\beta$ activated kinase                        |
| TGF $\beta$ | Transforming growth factor $\beta$                  |
| NLK         | Nemo-like kinase                                    |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| CDC42          | Cyclin dependent kinase 42   |
| PCP            | Planar cell polarity   |
| NLS            | Nuclear localisation signal  |
| NES            | Nuclear export signal  |
| NPC            | Nucleoprotein complex  |
| HEAT           | Huntington, elongation factor 3, protein phosphatase 2A, yeast kinase TOR1 |
| CRM1           | Chromosomal Maintenance 1  |
| ARM            | Armadillo  |
| WRE            | Wnt responsive element   |
| BCL9           | B-cell lymphoma 9 protein  |
| Pygo           | Pygopus  |
| CRBP           | cAMP-response element-binding protein                                      |
| HATs           | histone acetyltransferases   |
| TRRAP          | Transformation/TranscriptionDomain Associated Protein                      |
| HMT            | Histone methyltransferases   |
| DDK1           | Dickkopf-1   |
| HER            | Human Estrogen Receptor  |
| EGFR           | Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor   |
| PI3K           | Phosphoinositide 3-kinase  |
| MMP7           | Matrix metallopeptidase-7  |
| SFRP           | Soluble Frizzled Receptor Protein  |
| WIF            | Wnt inhibitory factor  |
| TANKS          | Tankyrases   |
| IWR-1          | Inhibitor of Wnt response 1  |
| iCRT14         | Inhibitor of $\beta$ -Catenin Response Transcription14                     |
| RANKL          | Receptor activator of Nuclear factor kappa-B ligand                        |
| NF- $\kappa$ B | Nuclear factor-kappa B   |
| IkKa           | Inhibitor of kappa $\beta$ alpha kinase                                    |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| TRAIL         | Tumor Necrosis Factor-Related Apoptosis-Inducing Ligand |
| DR5           | Death receptor 5  |
| HSP           | Heat Shock Protein                                      |
| IL-1b         | Interleukin 1b  |
| TNF- $\alpha$ | Tumour Necrosis Factor alpha                            |
| MAP           | Microtubule Associated Protein                          |
| MMPBSA        | Molecular Mechanics Poisson Boltzmann Surface Area      |
| MMGBSA        | Molecular Mechanics Generalised Born Surface Area       |
| CADD          | Computer aided drug design                              |
| CAMD          | Computer aided molecular design                         |
| SBDD          | Structure based Drug Discovery and Designing            |
| AMBER         | Assisted Model Building and Energy Refinement           |
| QM            | Quantum mechanical or mechanics                         |
| DFT           | Density Functional Theory                               |
| CNDO          | Complete neglect of differential overlap                |
| INDO          | Intermediate neglect of differential overlap            |
| AM1           | Austin Model 1  |
| PM3           | Parametrised Model 3                                    |
| PM6           | Parametrised Model 6                                    |
| SMD           | Steered Molecular Dynamics                              |
| AFM           | Atomic Force Microscopy                                 |
| CHARMM        | Chemistry at Harvard Molecular Mechanics                |
| PMF           | Potentials of Mean Force                                |
| VDW           | van Der Waals   |
| TNFR1         | Tumour Necrosis Factor Receptor 1                       |
| JN            | c-Jun N-terminal Kinase                                 |
| NIK           | Nuclear Factor kappa B Inducing Kinase                  |
| RMSD          | Root Mean Square Deviations                             |

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| MD    | Molecular Dynamics   |
| Zer   | Zerumbone  |
| ALT   | Alanine Transaminase   |
| AST   | Aspartate Transaminase   |
| AP    | Alkaline phosphatase   |
| AFP   | Alpha-fetoprotein  |
| PCNA  | Proliferating cell nuclear antigen                             |
| ID2   | Inhibitor of DNA-binding protein 2                             |
| BIRC5 | Baculoviral Inhibitor of Apoptosis Repeat-Containing Protein 5 |
| HELLS | Helicase Lymphoid Specific                                     |
| MCTS1 | Malignant T-cell Amplified Sequence 1                          |
| TERT  | Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase                               |
| SMC2  | Structural Maintenance of Chromosome Protein 2                 |
| AXIN2 | Axis Inhibition Protein 2                                      |
| AURKA | Aurora Kinase A  |

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

Cancer is a non-communicable disease that causes death worldwide. According to the recent report published by the Malaysian National Cancer Registry, 103,507 new cases of cancer were diagnosed between 2007-2011. The top five cancers affecting the Malaysian population are breast cancer (17.7%), colorectal cancer (13.2%), trachea, bronchus, lung cancer (10.2%), lymphoma (5.2%) and nasopharyngeal cancer (4.9 %). Liver cancer is less common with 4% occurrence rate [1].

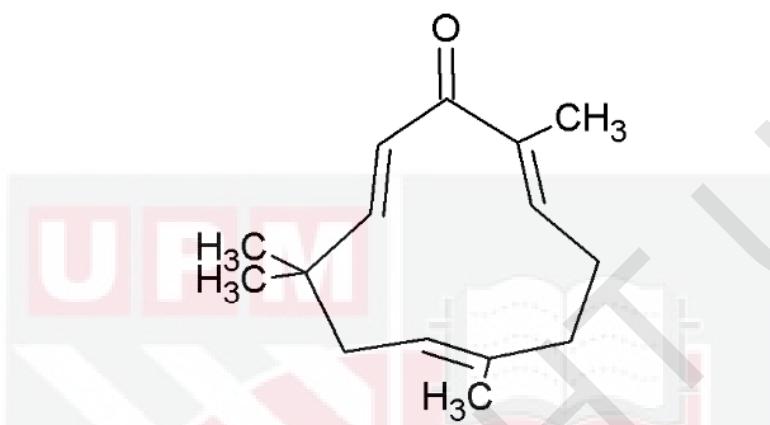
Cancer can result from variety of factors including genetic mutations and environmental factors. Because of the tight regulatory systems in the human body, faulty signaling pathways that lead to persistent cell division and growth are considered as one of the causes of cancer. Almost all signaling pathways influence normal cell growth. Due to the eminent and probable cellular signaling involved in crosstalk, it is crucial to understand signaling pathways implicated in cancer growth and to possibly intervene these pathways for better prognosis of cancer.

The Wnt-signaling pathway is a central regulating signaling for cell differentiation and growth cascade. This cellular pathway is the key in controlling functions of normal and malignant epithelial cells and currently has become an important new targets for anti-cancer drug development [2–4]. Its importance in cancer development and possibly metastasis has attracted researchers globally to dedicated efforts on investigating this pathway [5–8]. Hence, large amount of information with regards to the cause of cancer due to this pathway has since been accumulated. The central protein of this pathway,  $\beta$ -catenin together with its regulation is one of the most important targets of current development of newer generations of anti-cancer drugs.

The fight against cancer ranges from designing selective targeted inhibitors of known aberrant proteins to preventing faulty cell cycle signaling, which continuously produces unwarranted cancerous cells. Several drugs from natural and synthetic sources are currently being discovered and investigated in these aspects.

Zerumbone, molecular formula  $C_{15}H_{24}O$ , a natural compound extracted and isolated from *Zingiber zerumbet* Roscoe, has been the focus of anti-cancer research for nearly two decades. Its effectiveness and probable mechanism of actions by which it prevents cancer progression has been the topic of extensive experimentation over the years being investigated [9]. Zerumbone possesses anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and anti-cancer

properties [9–11]. It is an eleven membered monocyclic sesquiterpene with an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unstaurated carbonyl group. Its molecular weight is 218 Da. The chemical structure is given in Figure 1.1.



**Figure 1.1 : Chemical structure of Zerumbone**

The  $\alpha,\beta$ -unstaurated carbonyl group of zerumbone allows it to form Michael adducts with target molecules [12,13]. Absence of this group renders it ineffective [14]. Also its ring structure makes it hydrophobic in nature. Its structure was elucidated by Hall et al. (1981). The compound has three double bond, viz between C2-C3, C6-C7 and C10-C11 which render the molecule chiral as well as able to bend despite the inherent rigidity of ring structure [15]. Literature survey has shown, that it target proteins directly that are part of the NF- $\kappa$ B complex and induces apoptosis by increasing the expression of other proteins in a pleiotropic manner [16–18]. Due to multitude of signaling pathways involved in cancer, it remains to be seen whether zerumbone is selective towards proteins of the Wnt- $\beta$ -catenin pathway also. One fundamental aspect of modern drug discovery today is the extensive use of computers for predicting the physicochemical, stereochemistry as well as probable biological entity as useful drugs for future therapeutics. The method is popular since the cost to market a new therapeutic drug could be worth millions and a waiting period of at least ten years for profiling its clinical effectiveness in human trials is forcing most global conglomerate pharmaceutical companies to acquire better efficient methods to substantially decrease the drug hit-to-lead-to-synthesis-to formulation time frame. This could probably lead to a more focused effort in determining an exact drug for further extensive *in-vivo* studies and human clinical trials. In this respect, current usage in computational experimentation is found to be cost effective to discover newer and potent drugs for commercial production. This has created all related procurement in drug discovery to be made possible using computers, and therefore investments in pharmaceuticals has currently shifted on developing faster, newer and more accurately predicting algorithm implemented using high throughput computers [19–21].

## **1.2 Significance of the study**

As mentioned above, unregulated signaling pathways can be a cause cancer. Therapeutic intervention is required to inhibit this dysregulation. Zerumbone inhibits one of these pathways, the NF-κB pathway [18]. However, there are several other dysregulated pathways such as the Wnt-β-catenin pathway that can act as parallel mechanisms for the continued growth of cancerous cells. Hence, the current investigation is important due to the following reasons.

Aberrant Wnt-β-catenin pathway is known to be one of the causative pathways in cancer and β-catenin is one of the major proteins responsible in cancerous cell proliferation especially in colonic, hepatic, pancreatic cancers and leukaemia [6,8,22–26]. Presently there is no commercially available anti-cancer targeting the Wnt-β-catenin pathway. Zerumbone is known to inhibit colonic, hepatic, ovarian, breast cancer and leukaemia by inducing apoptosis in cancerous cells in time and concentration dependent manner [9]. There is no current investigation reported elsewhere that zerumbone intervenes in the Wnt-β-catenin pathway. No study has been done on studying the mechanism of zerumbone on β-catenin-TCF4 transcription factor complex that is most active in cancer cells. It is worth investigating if zerumbone could inhibit more than one signalling pathways involved in cancer. In that case, zerumbone can be a significant breakthrough anticancer therapy suitable for further investigation.

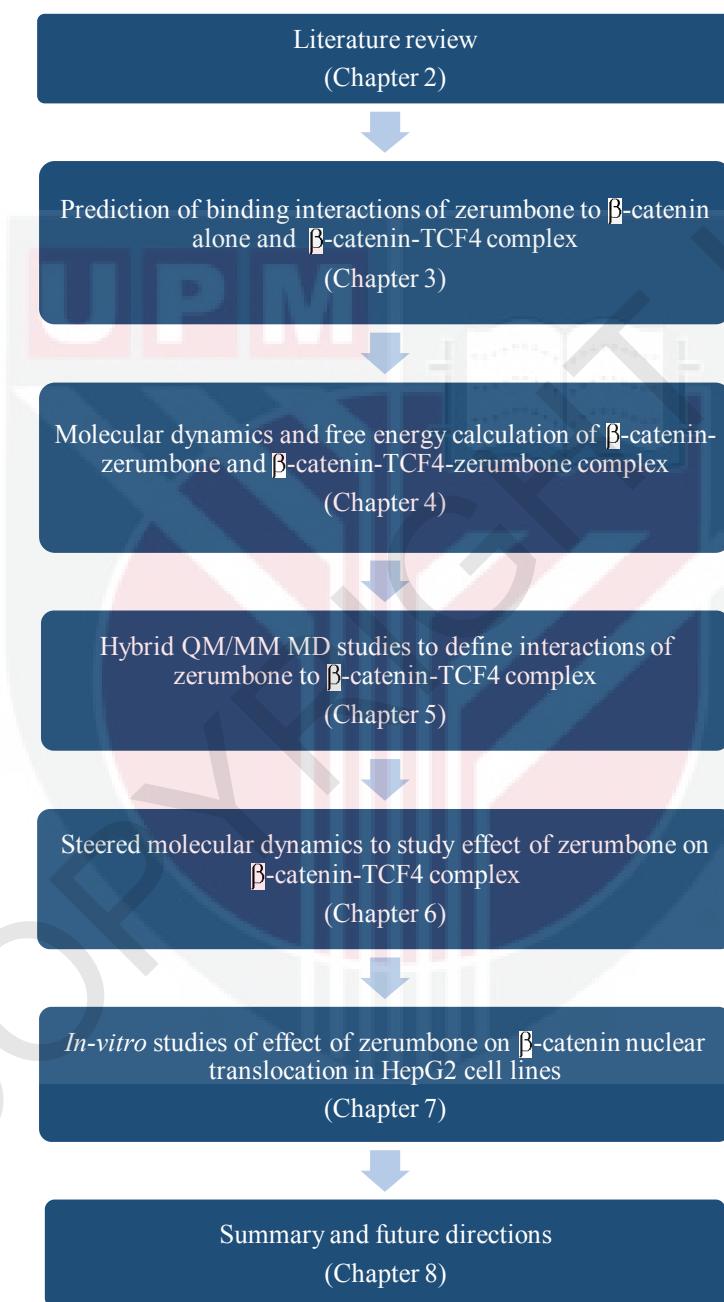
## **1.3 Aims and objectives of this study**

The aim of the current research is to use suitable computational softwares and simulation studies, and to relate these findings *in vitro*, in order to explore the binding mode of zerumbone in the Wnt-β-catenin pathway.

Hence, the objectives of the current study are as follows:

1. To determine whether zerumbone targets the β-catenin protein and characterise the binding mode of zerumbone on β-catenin using molecular docking methods.
2. To identify the structure, flexibility, and dynamics of cytoplasmic zerumbone-beta catenin and zerumbone-β-catenin-T-cell factor 4 nuclear complex using molecular dynamics simulations.
3. To determine the binding mode of zerumbone with β-catenin protein using high level of calculation using hybrid quantum mechanical / molecular mechanical dynamic simulations.
4. To establish the strength of the β-catenin-T-cell factor 4 nuclear complex in presence of zerumbone using the steered molecular dynamics.
5. To experimentally confirm the computationally predicted inhibitory effect of zerumbone on β-catenin on the liver cancer (HepG2) cell line.

To achieve the above objectives, the following research plan has been formalized as presented in Figure 1.2.



**Figure 1.2 : Research plan for the study**

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